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LETTER DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to our letters concerning Iranian involvement in the plot against Iraq, the most recent being the letter dated 25 August 1992 (document S/24491), I have the honour to submit to you below the confessions of a number of Iranian spies arrested in Iraq, the confessions of a number of Iraqi prisoners enlisted by the Iranian regime to carry out acts of sabotage within Iraq, and the confessions of a number of saboteur deserters from military service who were enticed by the Iranian authorities and sent back to Iraq after receiving training courses in Iran for the purpose of committing crimes against Iraq and peaceable citizens.

A. Iranian spies

1. Guard Major Khoda Karam Sahrabi (intelligence officer), born in 1960, from the village of Sarab Maghab/City of Shiraz. Entered Iraq early this year (1992), and received training from two Guard intelligence officers at Shiraz, namely Lieutenant Colonel Hajj Shakib and Lieutenant Colonel Muhsin Mahziri (the latter being in charge of the investigation section of Guard intelligence). The above-mentioned was entrusted with espionage missions in northern Iraq, establishing contact with a number of elements present there, observation, and the collection of intelligence concerning the border strip, the Iraqi armed forces, the location of troop concentrations and the economic situation in Iraq.

2. Guard Qanbar Ali Azimi Najjad. Born at Bakhtaran in 1971. Entered Iraq in June 1992. Commissioned by Guard Lieutenant Colonel Hasan Mujammadi to collect information on the border strip, the population of the border regions, Iraq's means of dealing with persons infiltrating into Iraq for the purpose of sending further groups of saboteurs into the area; on the movements of Iraqi military units and their location; and on the activity of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. He was further commissioned to establish contact with a number of spies operating within Iraq on behalf of the Iranian regime.

B. Iraqi prisoners enlisted by the Iranian regime to carry out acts of sabotage within Iraq

1. Prisoner Yunus Nayif Hamzah, of Dhi Qar governorate, born in 1963, Red Cross identity number 65330. Taken prisoner on 20 January 1988. As a consequence of brainwashing during his captivity, he was forced to work with Iranian intelligence and trained in weaponry at the Hizbullah camp for the purpose of entering Iraq and carrying out acts of sabotage. Included among the duties with which he was entrusted were the blowing up of automotive vehicles and Government facilities and the kidnapping of Iraqi officials. He turned himself in to the Iraqi authorities at the first opportunity that offered itself.

2. Prisoner Shakir Hamid Tu'ma, from Maysan governorate, province of Al-Majarr al-Kabir. Red Cross identity number 10748. Taken prisoner on 17 January 1981 in the Shush operations sector. He was compelled to work with Iranian intelligence by means of brainwashing, which was practised on him by the Iranian regime during his captivity, and by being given training courses during July and August 1988 at the Hizbullah camp, whereafter he was sent into Iraq to conduct a reconnaissance mission. At the first opportunity that arose, he surrendered to the Iraqi authorities.

3. Prisoner Idris Khalil Yunus, born in 1955. Red Cross identity number 51110. Taken prisoner on 12 February 1985. He was subjected to brainwashing during his captivity, forced to work with Iranian intelligence and given training courses at the Toghar Amyin, Abu Dhar and Bakhtaran camps. He was selected to carry out acts of sabotage in northern Iraq, in addition to collecting information on the Kurds and the United Nations personnel present there and on their movements and changes of position, and to search for breaches that might facilitate Iranian infiltration operations into the northern regions and the city of Mosul in particular. At the first opportunity, he turned himself in to the Iraqi authorities in Mosul.

4. Prisoner Ali Kamal Taha, Red Cross identity number 44476. Taken prisoner on 14 July 1982 east of Basra. Compelled to work with Iranian intelligence and entrusted with missions for collecting information on the Kurdish parties and Iraqi military units in northern Iraq. He surrendered to the Iraqi authorities at the first opportunity that presented itself.

C. Saboteur deserters from military service

1. Warrant officer Ghubash Muhammad Jabr al-Zaidi, born in Maysan province in 1950. Deserted from military service on 2 November 1980 and took refuge in the marshes of southern Iraq. Recruited in 1987 by Iranian intelligence and carried out his designated role to recruit military deserters in the marshes to conduct reconnaissance of vital economic installations and the headquarters of accredited foreign diplomatic organizations in the country. Became a link between Abu Shihab Ahmad Faruzandeh, an Iranian intelligence official, and

groups of saboteurs operating in Baghdad, Basra and Maysan. Carried out the following sabotage operations:

(a) Threw a hand grenade into a club frequented by the foreign community in Aqabah Bin Nafi' Square in Baghdad.

(b) Blew up the oil pipeline connecting the oil storage area with the Dawrah refinery.

(c) Planted explosive charges under the cars of the Hungarian and Turkish ambassadors in Baghdad.

After carrying out the above acts of sabotage, he went to Iran, where he remained until the episode of betrayal and treachery, whereupon he returned to Iraq to oversee acts of sabotage and unrest in Maysan province in liaison with members of the so-called "Badr 9" forces. At the request of Hajj Hamid Taqwi, the deputy of Abu Shihab Ahmad Faruzandeh, he and his group retreated to Iran after Iraqi forces had gained control of the position in the marshes. In Iran, he met the agent Baqir al-Hakim, in addition to Ahmad Faruzandeh, who instructed him to form a military battalion in the marshes and supplied him with enormous sums of money. The battalion was formed under the name of the "Hassan Military Battalion" and was under the command of an individual called Rikan. After a series of conflicts and disputes between the saboteur leaders inside Iraq, al-Zaidi surrendered to the Iraqi authorities.

2. Conscript Khalid Karim Abd al-Lami. From Basra/Hayaniyah. Fled to Iran during the episode of betrayal and treachery, where he was recruited by Iranian intelligence, which sent him back to Iraq via the Shatt al-Arab. His mission was to take saboteurs over from the Iraqi side to the Iranian side across the Shatt al-Arab in a rowing boat. Was arrested on 22 June 1992 when attempting to take two saboteurs, namely, Samir Falih Abdul Zubaidi and Muhammad Ahmad al-Musawi, across the Shatt al-Arab.

3. Conscript Mahmud Ahmad Mahmud al-Musawi from the Qiblah region of Basra province. Captured by Iranian forces during the episode of betrayal and treachery and detained in Bayran Shah province. Following his recruitment, received training in weapons and explosives for the purpose of assassinating a number of officials in Iraq. Was provided with three forged identity cards: the first was a civil status identity card, the second an identity card for the paper factory and the third was issued by the history section of Mustansiriya University in Baghdad. Was also supplied with 6,000 counterfeit dinars and assigned the mission of reconnoitring the marsh region and conveying communiqués to the saboteurs in the region. Was also assigned to reconnoitre the military units in southern Iraq, concentrating on the Republican Guard units and their emplacements.

4. Conscript Samir Falih Abdul Zubaidi from Maysan province. Fled to Iran during the episode of betrayal and treachery, where he was recruited by Iranian intelligence and trained to carry out explosions and blow up vehicles. Was sent to Iraq for this purpose and to obtain information on certain

officials. Was supplied with four forged university student identity cards and a forged military service book.

In due course, I will be sending you two video tapes documenting the above confessions in detail as broadcast on Iraqi television. The above evidence unequivocally reveals Iran's violation of the principles of good-neighbourliness and its blatant intervention in the domestic affairs of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative